

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prime Deck Oil

Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name Prime Deck Oil

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised

against Identified uses Decorative effect coatings.

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Hemel Boya ve Kimya Sanayi A.Ş.
Adres: I.D.O.S.B. Vakum Cd. No:25 B-1 Özel
Parsel Tuzla/Istanbul/Turkey
Tel: +90 444 98 48
Fax: +90 (216) 394 83 10
hakan.milli@hemel.com.tr

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone HEMEL: +90 444 98 48

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Not Classified

Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412

2.2. Label elements

Hazard statements EUH208 Contains 2,4,7,9-tetramethyldec-5-yne-4,7-diol, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, Reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]; and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

1,2-Propylene glycol 1-5%

CAS number: 57-55-6 EC number: 200-338-0

Classification

Not Classified

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| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Ethanol | 1-2% |
| CAS number: 64-17-5 | EC number: 200-578-6 |
| Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 | |
| (2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol | <1% |
| CAS number: 34590-94-8 | EC number: 252-104-2 |
| Classification Not Classified | |
| Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated | <1% |
| CAS number: 61791-26-2 | |
| M factor (Chronic) = 1 | |
| Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 | |
| 2-butoxyethanol | <1% |
| CAS number: 111-76-2 | EC number: 203-905-0 |
| Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H312 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 | |
| 2,4,7,9-tetramethyldec-5-yne-4,7-diol | <1% |
| CAS number: 126-86-3 | EC number: 204-809-1 |
| Classification Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1B - H317 Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 | |

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| 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate <1% CAS number: 55406-53-6 EC number: 259-627-5 M factor (Acute) = 10 M factor (Chronic) = 1 |
| Classification Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 3 - H331 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 STOT RE 1 - H372 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 |
| propan-2-ol (Isopropyl alcohol) <1% CAS number: 67-63-0 EC number: 200-661-7 |
| Classification Flam. Liq. 2 - H225 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336 |
| Kaolin <1% CAS number: 1332-58-7 EC number: 310-194-1 |
| Classification Not Classified |
| Reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]; and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1) <1% CAS number: 55965-84-9 M factor (Acute) = 100 M factor (Chronic) = 100 Specific Concentration Limits - CMIT/MIT: Skin Corr. 1B; H314: C ≥ 0,6 %, Skin Irrit. 2; H315: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 %, Eye Irrit. 2; H319: 0,06 % ≤ C < 0,6 %, Skin Sens. 1; H317: C ≥ 0,0015 % |
| Classification Acute Tox. 3 - H301 Acute Tox. 2 - H310 Acute Tox. 2 - H330 Skin Corr. 1C - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Skin Sens. 1A - H317 Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410 |

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in Section 16.

Composition comments See section 8 for workplace exposure limits.

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| General information | Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. |
| Inhalation | Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. |
| Ingestion | Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. |
| Skin contact | After contact with skin, take off immediately all contaminated clothing, and wash immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. |
| Eye contact | Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. |
| Protection of first aiders | First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. |

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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| General information | See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. |
| Inhalation | Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system. |
| Ingestion | Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. |
| Skin contact | Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. |
| Eye contact | May cause temporary eye irritation. |

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Notes for the doctor | Treat symptomatically. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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| Suitable extinguishing media | The product is not flammable. Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. |
| Unsuitable extinguishing media | Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire. |

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Specific hazards | Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. |
| Hazardous combustion products | Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours. |

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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting

Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Approach the spillage from upwind.
Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container.
Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment.

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Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Miscellaneous hazardous material storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

1,2-Propylene glycol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 10 mg/m³ particulate

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 150 ppm 474 mg/m³ total vapour and particulates

Ethanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1000 ppm 1920 mg/m³

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 308 mg/m³ 50 ppm

2-butoxyethanol

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 25 ppm 123 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 50 ppm 246 mg/m³

Sk

propan-2-ol (Isopropyl alcohol)

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 400 ppm 999 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 500 ppm 1250 mg/m³

Kaolin

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 5 mg/m³ inhalable fraction

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): 15 mg/m³ Total dust

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Sk = Can be absorbed through the skin.

Ethanol (CAS: 64-17-5)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; : 1900 mg/m³

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 343 mg/kg/day

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 950 mg/m³

General population - Inhalation; : 950 mg/m³

General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 206 mg/kg/day

General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 114 mg/m³

General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 87 mg/kg/day

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PNEC

- Fresh water; 0,96 mg/l
- marine water; 0,79 mg/l
- Intermittent release; 2,75 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 3,6 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 2,9 mg/kg

2-butoxyethanol (CAS: 111-76-2)

DNEL

Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 3,2 mg/kg
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 49 mg/m³
 Consumer - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 38 mg/kg
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 98 mg/m³
 Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 75 mg/kg

PNEC

- Fresh water; 88 mg/l
- marine water; 88 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 34,6 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 3,46 mg/kg
- Intermittent release; 91 mg/l
- STP; 463 mg/l

propan-2-ol (Isopropyl alcohol) (CAS: 67-63-0)

DNEL

Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 888 mg/kg/day
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 500 mg/m³
 General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 26 mg/kg/day
 General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 319 mg/kg/day
 General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 89 mg/m³

PNEC

Fresh water; 140.9 mg/l
 marine water; 140.9 mg/l
 Sediment (Marinewater); 552 mg/kg
 Sediment (Freshwater); 552 mg/kg
 Soil; 28 mg/kg
 STP; 2251 mg/l
 Intermittent release; 140,9 mg/l
 Oral; 160 g/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection is required, the following protection should be worn: Tight-fitting safety glasses.

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| Hand protection | Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. |
| Other skin and body protection | Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible. |
| Hygiene measures | Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product. |
| Respiratory protection | Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140. |
| Environmental exposure controls | Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. |

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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|---|---------------------------|
| Appearance | Liquid. |
| Colour | No information available. |
| Odour | Characteristic. |
| pH | No information available. |
| Melting point | No information available. |
| Initial boiling point and range | No information available. |
| Flash point | >60°C |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | No information available. |
| Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | No information available. |
| Vapour pressure | No information available. |
| Vapour density | No information available. |
| Solubility(ies) | No information available. |
| Viscosity | (DIN4,20°C): 12" ± 2 |
| Explosive properties | No information available. |

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Oxidising properties No information available.

9.2. Other information

Other information No information required.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity See the other subsections of this section for further details.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions No potentially hazardous reactions known.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid There are no known conditions that are likely to result in a hazardous situation.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid No specific material or group of materials is likely to react with the product to produce a hazardous situation.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Harmful gases or vapours.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 312.5

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin corrosion/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

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| | |
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| Genotoxicity - in vitro | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| <u>Carcinogenicity</u> | |
| Carcinogenicity | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| IARC carcinogenicity | Contains a substance which may be potentially carcinogenic. IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. |
| <u>Reproductive toxicity</u> | |
| Reproductive toxicity - fertility | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| Reproductive toxicity - development | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| <u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u> | |
| STOT - single exposure | Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after a single exposure. |
| <u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u> | |
| STOT - repeated exposure | Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure. |
| <u>Aspiration hazard</u> | |
| Aspiration hazard | Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. |
| <u>General information</u> | |
| General information | The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure. |
| Inhalation | Prolonged inhalation of high concentrations may damage respiratory system. |
| Ingestion | Gastrointestinal symptoms, including upset stomach. Fumes from the stomach contents may be inhaled, resulting in the same symptoms as inhalation. |
| Skin contact | Prolonged contact may cause dryness of the skin. |
| Eye contact | May cause temporary eye irritation. |
| Route of exposure | Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact |
| Target organs | No specific target organs known. |

Toxicological information on ingredients.

Ethanol

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) LD₅₀ 6200 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) LD₅₀ 7060 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation
(LC₅₀ dust/mist mg/l) 30,000.0

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) LC₅₀ 124,7 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

ATE inhalation
(dusts/mists mg/l) 30,000.0

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Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,315.0

Species Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 1,315.0

2-butoxyethanol

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 1,414.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) 615 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg) 1,414.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) 405 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 1,100.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) 2,2 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 11.0

Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 500.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 0.5

propan-2-ol (Isopropyl alcohol)

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) LD₅₀ 5280 mg/kg, Oral, Rat

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) LD₅₀ 12800 mg/kg, Dermal, Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) LC50 72.6 mg/l, Inhalation, Rat

Carcinogenicity

IARC carcinogenicity IARC Group 3 Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

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ammonia, anhydrous

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (gases ppm) 700.0

Reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]; and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg) 100.0

Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg) 50.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 0.5

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethanol

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 24 hours: 11200 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)
LC₅₀, 96 hour: 13.000 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 5012 mg/l, Ceriodaphnia dubia
EC₅₀, 48 hour: 9.300 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 72 hours: 275 mg/l, Chlorella pyrenoidosa
EC₅₀, 72 hour: 5.000 mg/l, Algae

Acute toxicity - microorganisms EC₅₀, 4 hours: 5,8 g/l, Paramaecium caudatum

Acute toxicity - terrestrial LC₅₀, 48 hours: 0,1-1 mg/cm², Eisenia Fetida (Earthworm)

Amines, tallow alkyl, ethoxylated

Chronic aquatic toxicity

M factor (Chronic) 1

2-butoxyethanol

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hour: 1474 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hour: 1550 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 72 hour: 911 mg/l, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata

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3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate

Acute aquatic toxicity

| | |
|--|--|
| LE(C) ₅₀ | 0.01 < L(E)C ₅₀ ≤ 0.1 |
| M factor (Acute) | 10 |
| Acute toxicity - fish | LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 0.43 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish) |
| | LC ₀ , 96 hour: 0.26 mg/l, Brachydanio rerio (Zebra Fish) |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | CE ₅₀ , 48 hour: 0.21 mg/l, Daphnia magna CE ₀ , 48 hour: 0.11 mg/l, Daphnia magna |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | CE ₅₀ , 72 hour: 0.01 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus CE ₀ , 72 hour: 0.026 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus |

Chronic aquatic toxicity

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| M factor (Chronic) | 1 |
|--------------------|---|

propan-2-ol (Isopropyl alcohol)

Acute aquatic toxicity

| | |
|--|--|
| Acute toxicity - fish | LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 11130 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: 9640 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) LC ₅₀ , 96 hours: > 1400000 ug/L, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 4.200 mg/l, Fish |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: 13299 mg/l, Daphnia magna EC ₅₀ , 72 hour: 1000 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic plants | IC ₅₀ , 72 hours: >1000 mg/l, Desmodesmus subspicatus IC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 1.000 mg/l, Algae |
| Acute toxicity - microorganisms | EC ₁₀ , 16 hour: 5.175 mg/l, Bacteria |

ammonia, anhydrous

Acute aquatic toxicity

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| LE(C) ₅₀ | 0.1 < L(E)C ₅₀ ≤ 1 |
| M factor (Acute) | 1 |

Reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]; and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1)

Acute aquatic toxicity

| | |
|--|--|
| LE(C) ₅₀ | 0.001 < L(E)C ₅₀ ≤ 0.01 |
| M factor (Acute) | 100 |
| Acute toxicity - fish | LC ₅₀ , 96 hour: 0.22 mg/l, Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout) |
| Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates | EC ₅₀ , 48 hour: 0.12 mg/l, Daphnia magna |
| Chronic aquatic toxicity | |
| M factor (Chronic) | 100 |

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NOEC-Aquatic
Invertebrates 0.035 mg/l (Daphnia sp.)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability The degradability of the product is not known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethanol

Persistence and degradability The substance is readily biodegradable.

propan-2-ol (Isopropyl alcohol)

Biodegradation - 78 %: 28 day
Biological oxygen demand 1,19 g O₂/g substance
Chemical oxygen demand 2,23 g O₂/g substance

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

Ecological information on ingredients.

Ethanol

Partition coefficient log Kow: -0,31

(2-methoxymethylethoxy)propanol

Partition coefficient log Pow: 0.004 Low potential.

propan-2-ol (Isopropyl alcohol)

Partition coefficient log Pow: 0.05

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 3

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Prime Deck Oil

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods

Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Waste packaging should be collected for reuse or recycling. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

SECTION 14: Transport information

General

The product is not covered by international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods (IMDG, IATA, ADR/RID).

14.1. UN number

Not applicable.

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

No transport warning sign required.

14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).
The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"].
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

Prime Deck Oil

EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.

RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.

IATA: International Air Transport Association.

ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.

LC₅₀: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.

LD₅₀: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).

EC₅₀: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.

vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.

Classification abbreviations and acronyms

Aquatic Chronic = Hazardous to the aquatic environment (chronic)

Key literature references and sources for data

This SDS is prepared based on the information received from the product owner.
Source: European Chemicals Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>

Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Aquatic Chronic 3 - H412: : Calculation method.

Training advice

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision comments

This is the first issue.

Issued by

Hakan MILLI

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Revision date

30/01/2023

Prime Deck Oil

Revision 1.0

Supersedes date 30/01/2023

Hazard statements in full

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H301 Toxic if swallowed.
H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H310 Fatal in contact with skin.
H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H330 Fatal if inhaled.
H331 Toxic if inhaled.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H372 Causes damage to organs (Larynx) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH208 Contains 2,4,7,9-tetramethyldec-5-yne-4,7-diol, 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate, Reaction mass of: 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one [EC no. 247-500-7]; and 2-methyl-2H -isothiazol-3-one [EC no. 220-239-6] (3:1). May produce an allergic reaction.

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